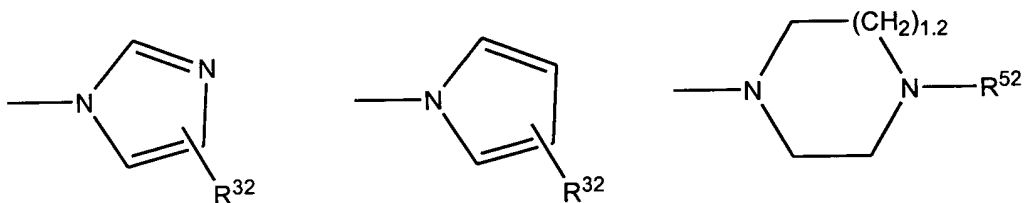


in which

- $R^1$  is hydrogen, or branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry  $OR^{11}$  or a group  $R^5$ , where  $R^{11}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and
- $R^2$  is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine,  $CF_3$ , nitro,  $NHCO R^{21}$ , OH,  $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl,  $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkylphenyl,  $NH_2$ , CN, a straight or branched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $OR^{21}$  or phenyl, it also being possible for the phenyl rings to be substituted by at most two radicals  $R^{24}$ , and  $R^{21}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and  $R^{24}$  is OH,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine,  $CF_3$ , nitro or  $NH_2$ , and
- x may be 0, 1 or 2 and
- $R^3$  is  $-O-(CH_2)_o-(CHR^{31})_m-(CH_2)_n-G$ , where  $R^{31}$  is hydrogen, OH,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl, or  $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, m and o are, independently of one another, 0, 1 or 2 and n is 1, 2, 3 or 4,



$-D-(F^1)_p-(E)_q-(F^2)_r-G$ , where p, q and r may not simultaneously be 0, or is  $-E-(D)_u-(F^2)_8-(G)_v$ , it also being possible for the radical E to be substituted by one or two radicals A, and if  $v = 0$ , E is imidazole, pyrrole, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine,

pyrrolidine or piperidine, or R<sup>3</sup> is B and

R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, OH, nitro, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN, NR<sup>41</sup>R<sup>42</sup>, NH-CO-R<sup>43</sup>, or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, where R<sup>41</sup> and R<sup>42</sup> independently of one another are hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl

and R<sup>43</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl or phenyl, and

D is S or 0

E is phenyl, imidazole, pyrrole, thiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, furan, thiazole, isoxazole, pyrrolidine, piperidine, or trihydroazepine  
and

F<sup>1</sup> is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it, also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl group and

F<sup>2</sup> is a chain of 1. to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl group and

p may be 0 or 1

q may be 0 or 1, and

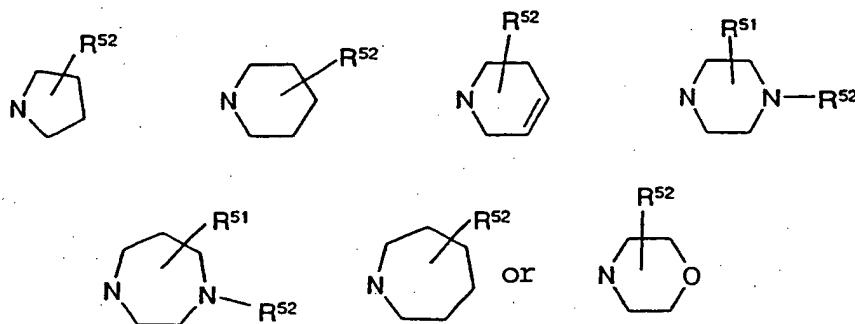
r may be 0 or 1 and

s may be 0 or 1

u may be 0 or 1

v may be 0 or 1

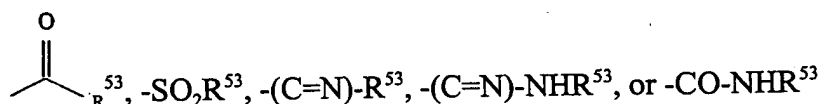
G may be NR<sup>51</sup>R<sup>52</sup> or



where

$R^{51}$  is hydrogen or branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, or  $(CH_2)_t$ -K and

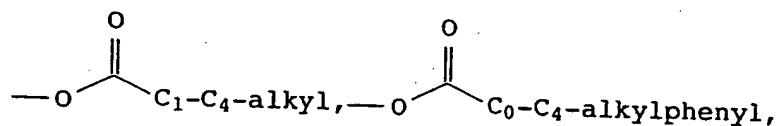
$R^{52}$  is hydrogen, branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, phenyl,  $COCH_3$ ,  $COCF_3$



in which

$R^{53}$  may be branched or unbranched  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, phenyl, or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylphenyl, where in the case of  $R^{52}$  and  $R^{53}$ , independently of one another, one hydrogen of the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical may be substituted by one of the following radicals:  $OH$ ,  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl and phenyl, it also being possible for the carbocycles of the radicals  $R^{52}$  and  $R^{53}$  independently of one another to carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, branched or unbranched  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $OH$ ,  $F$ ,  $Cl$ ,  $Br$ ,  $I$ ,  $CF_3$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $NH_2$ ,  $CN$ ,  $COOH$ ,  $COOC_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkylamino,  $CCl_3$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -dialkylamino,  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $SO_2$ phenyl,  $CONH_2$ ,  $CONH$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $CONH$ phenyl,  $CONH$ -

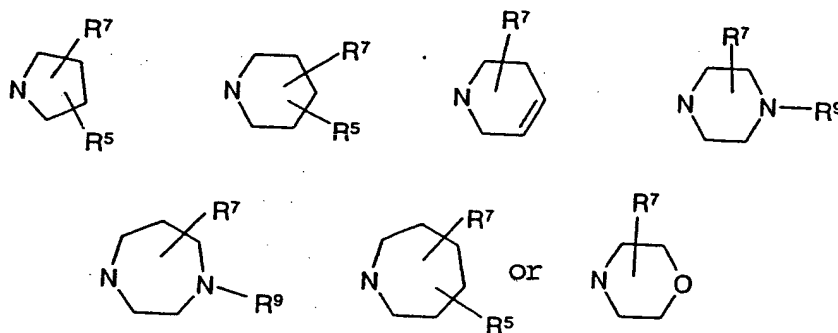
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl, NHSO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, NHSO<sub>2</sub>phenyl, S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,



CHO, CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl

or two radicals form a bridge -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1,2</sub>-O-,

B may be



and

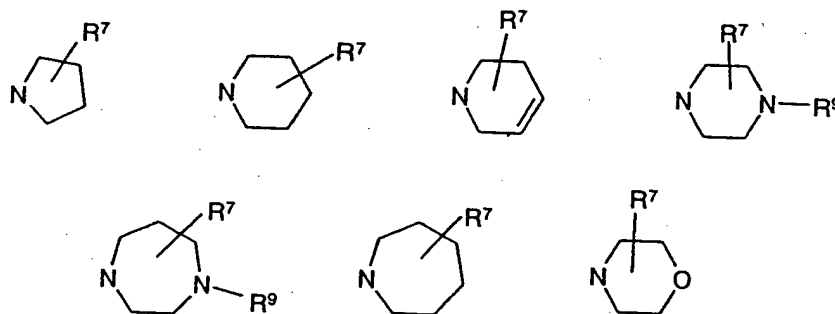
A may be hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF<sub>3</sub>, nitro, OH, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl, NH<sub>2</sub>, branched and unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, CN, or NH-CO-R<sup>33</sup>, where R<sup>33</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or phenyl and

t is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 and

K is phenyl, NR<sup>k1</sup>R<sup>k2</sup> where R<sup>k1</sup> and R<sup>k2</sup> are as defined for R<sup>41</sup> and R<sup>42</sup> respectively, NH-C<sub>1</sub>-

K is phenyl,  $\text{NR}^{\text{k1}}\text{R}^{\text{k2}}$  where  $\text{R}^{\text{k1}}$  and  $\text{R}^{\text{k2}}$  are as defined for  $\text{R}^{41}$  and  $\text{R}^{42}$  respectively,  $\text{NH-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkylphenyl}$ , pyrrolidine, piperidine, 1, 2, 5, 6-tetrahydropyridine, morpholine, trihydroazepine, piperazine, which may also be substituted by an alkyl radical  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$ , or homopiperazine, which may also be substituted by an alkyl radical  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$ , and  $\text{C}_4\text{-alkylphenyl}$ , pyrrolidine, piperidine, 1,2, 5, 6-tetrahydropyridine, morpholine, trihydroazepine, piperazine, which may also be substituted by an alkyl radical  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$ , or homopiperazine, which may also be substituted by an alkyl radical  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$ , and

$\text{R}^5$  may be hydrogen,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$ , or  $\text{NR}^7\text{R}^9$  and



and

$\text{R}^7$  is hydrogen,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$ ,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkylphenyl}$ , or phenyl, it also being possible for the rings to be substituted by up to two radicals  $\text{R}^{71}$ , and

$\text{R}^{71}$  is OH,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$ ,  $\text{O-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ , chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine,  $\text{CF}_3$ , nitro, or  $\text{NH}_2$ , and

$\text{R}^8$  is hydrogen,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$ , phenyl, or  $\text{Cl-C}_4\text{-alkylphenyl}$ , it also being possible for the ring

to be substituted by up to two radicals  $R^{81}$ , and

$R^{81}$  is OH,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine,  $CF_3$ , nitro, or  $NH_2$  and

$R^9$  is hydrogen,  $COCH_3$ , CO-O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $COCF_3$ , branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, it being possible for one or two hydrogens of the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical to be substituted in each case by one of the following radicals: OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and phenyl, and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: iodine, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, nitro, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -dialkylamino, OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, CN,  $CF_3$ , or  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,

or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

Please amend claim 2 as follows:

2. (amended) A compound of the formula I or II as claimed in claim 1 in which

$R^1$  is hydrogen, branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry  $OR^{11}$  or a group  $R^5$ , where

$R^{11}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and

$R^2$  is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, nitro,  $CF_3$ , CN,  $NH-CO-R^{21}$ ,  $OR^{21}$ , where

$R^{21}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and

$R^3$  is  $-O-(CH_2)_6-(CHR^{31})_m-(CH_2)_n-G$ , where

$R^{31}$  is hydrogen, OH or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,

m, o are, independently of one another, 0, 1 or 2, and

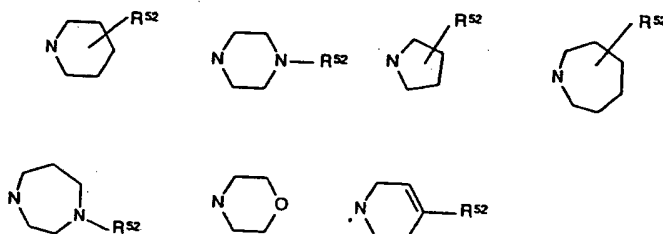
n is 1, 2, 3 or 4 and

$R^4$  is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano, NR<sup>41</sup>R<sup>42</sup>, NH-CO-R<sup>43</sup>, OR<sup>41</sup> where

$R^{41}$  and  $R^{42}$  are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and

$R^{43}$  is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or phenyl, and

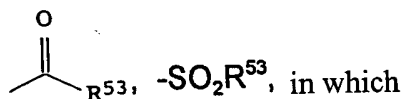
G is NR<sup>51</sup>R<sup>52</sup> or one of the following radicals



where

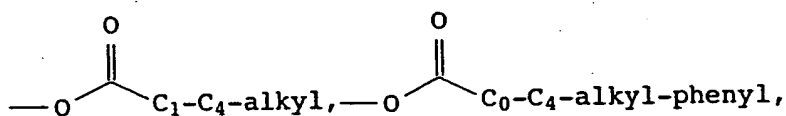
$R^{51}$  is hydrogen or branched and unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, and

$R^{52}$  is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl phenyl,



$R^{53}$  is branched or unbranched O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, phenyl, branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-phenyl, where one hydrogen in the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl radical in  $R^{52}$  and  $R^{53}$  are, independently of one another, optionally substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl and phenyl, where the carbocycles of the  $R^{52}$  and  $R^{53}$  radicals may also, independently of

one another, carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, branched or unbranched O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, OH, F, Cl, Br, I, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, CN, COOH, COOC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylamino, CCl<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-dialkylamino, SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, SO<sub>2</sub> phenyl, CONH<sub>2</sub>, CONH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, CONHphenyl, CONH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-phenyl, NHSO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, NHSO<sub>2</sub>phenyl, S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,



CHO, CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-phenyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-phenyl, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or two radicals form a bridge -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1,2</sub>-O-,

or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or. diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

Please amend claim 3 as follows:

3. (amended) A compound of the formula I or II as claimed in claim 1 in which

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR<sup>11</sup> or a group R<sup>5</sup>, where

R<sup>11</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and

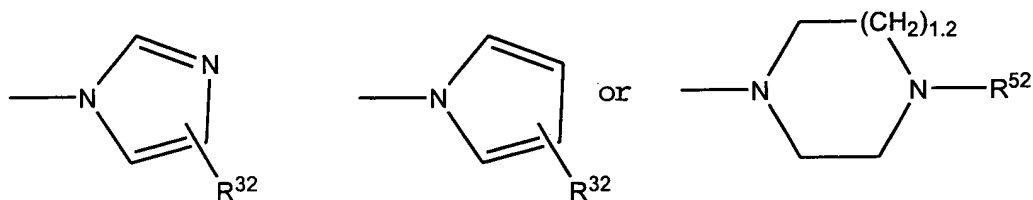
R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, nitro, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN, NR<sup>22</sup>R<sup>23</sup>, NH-CO-R<sup>21</sup>, OR<sup>21</sup>, where

$R^{21}$  and  $R^{22}$  independently of one another are hydrogen or

$C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and

$R^{23}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl or phenyl

$R^3$  is



and

$R^{32}$  is hydrogen and  $-(CH_2)_o-(CHR^{31})_m-(CH_2)_n-G$  where  $R^{31}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, OH and

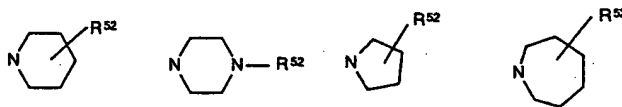
$O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $m$ ,  $o$  independently of one another are  $u$ , 1 or 2 and  $n$  is 1, 2, 3 or 4, and

$R^4$  is hydrogen, branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano,  $NR^{41}R^{42}$ ,  $NH-CO-R^{43}$ ,  $OR^{41}$ , where

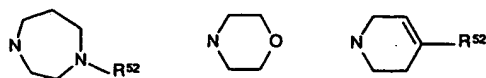
$R^{41}$  and  $R^{42}$  independently of one another are hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and

$R^{43}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or phenyl, and,

$G$  is  $NR^{51}R^{52}$  or one of the radicals below



where



$R^{51}$  is hydrogen and branched and unbranched and  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl and

$R^{52}$  is hydrogen,  $COCH_3$ ,  $CO-O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl,  $COCF_3$ , branched and unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, it being possible for one hydrogen of the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical to be substituted by one of the

following radicals: OH, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and phenyl and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, nitro, amino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-dialkylamino, OH, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, CN, SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

Please amend claim 6 as follows:

6. (amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1, where  
R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, nitro, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

Please amend claim 8 as follows:

8. (amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1, where R<sup>3</sup> is -D(F<sup>1</sup>)<sub>p</sub>-(E)<sub>q</sub>-(F<sup>2</sup>)<sub>r</sub>-G where D is O, F<sup>1</sup> is a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> carbon chain, p is 1, q is 0 and r is 0.

Please amend claim 23 as follows:

23. (amended) The method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the disorder is a tumor or metastasis thereof.

## REMARKS

The Office Action rejected claims 1-26 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph on the grounds that there is no support in the application as originally filed for R<sup>2</sup> representing NR<sup>22</sup>R<sup>23</sup>.